

McGill Daily



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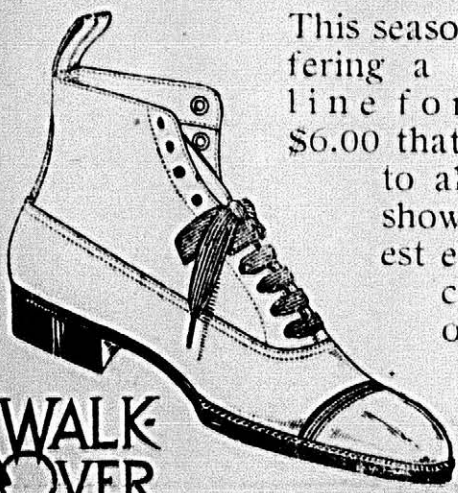
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PRINCIPAL PETERSON WILL SPEAK

At the Opening Ceremony in the R.V.C. at 4 p.m. This Afternoon On

"THE WAR AND ITS ORIGIN"

Will Be the Subject—Official Announcement of Appointments Will Be Made

The formal opening of session 1914-15 will take place this afternoon at 4 p.m., when an introductory address will be delivered by the principal, in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria College. This custom has been observed for several years past, and is intended to be an expression of the unity and solidarity that may now be said to mark the various operations of the University. It is intended to serve as a reminder, alike to students and to staff, that above and beyond the diversity of studies in which they are engaged, there lies the common spirit which ought to unite and inspire them all. To this general inauguration of the session all separate faculty openings are more or less subordinate, and it is hoped that, with a growing sense of cohesion among the various branches of work, the occasion will in future be magnified, especially when a suitable Convocation Hall has been provided, and transformed into a more august ceremonial that shall mark with all the associations of our closing Convocations, the day on which in each recurring session, McGill again takes up her academic life, in all her various faculties and departments—in fact, the birthday of the year.

In addition to the usual announcement in regard to changes in staff and a forecast of the year's activities, Principal Peterson will speak on the war and the origin, perhaps there is no Canadian better versed in imperial affairs than the Principal of McGill University, and his utterances on the opening of the 32nd session will be of vital interest and importance, not only to students but also to every Canadian.

Principal Peterson



Through the columns of the Daily on the occasion of the first issue for the session, I welcome all McGill students in every faculty and every department and wish them well in the work that lies before them for the session 1914-15.

WM. PETERSON,
Principal.

GRADUATES CREDIT TO OUR COUNTRY

Have Been Instrumental in the Inauguration of McGill Battalion

CAUSE OF WAR THE EMPEROR

World-Wide Domination Is the One Desire of the Kaiser

Soon after the war broke out the Graduates' Society sent a letter to everyone who had received a degree from McGill, asking them to send one dollar to the Canadian National Patriotic Fund, as a pledge of the intention of every McGill graduate to do everything possible to assist Canada in the responsibilities and duties which the war has created. The response to that letter has been a splendid one. Already more than half of the graduates have been heard from. Many, especially those who live in the United States, have regretted that they were not asked for a more substantial contribution; it has been pointed out to them again that their "dollar vote" was only a pledge of their intention to do their duty for their country.

McGill has over five thousand graduates who are educated men holding public opinion, the Graduates' Society communicated with the Premier of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, in order to ascertain in what way McGill men might, as a body, be of the greatest service to Canada. Their offer to do whatever might be asked of them was very gratefully received, and the Graduates' Society is issuing a statement.

DEAN ADAMS HAS PUT OFF LECTURE

Will Give the Address to the Freshmen Later in the Session

When called on by the Daily representative, Dean Adams stated that he had no particular message for the students at that time. He will at an early date seize the opportunity to talk to the freshmen. Following his usual custom, he will explain what life at McGill is like, what mistakes they are liable to make, and give them some friendly advice.

He would like to point out that we are commencing the present session in circumstances unprecedented in the history of McGill. On account of the war and its attendant financial panic, the number of students will likely be greatly reduced this year. We should all try to realize the tremendous importance of our winning the present struggle. If we fail, it means the death of the Empire. We should all assist in patriotic movements. Such movements as the C. O. T. C. and the McGill Regiment now being formed have Dean Adams' unqualified approval.

McGill Daily

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Graduates, Montreal, \$2.50; Elsewhere, \$3.00.
Undergraduates, who have not paid the universal fee, \$1.50.

McGILL MEN ARE TO FORM A REGIMENT

The Graduates' Society and the Council Have So Decided

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME

The Students Demonstrate Practical Loyalty to the Great Empire

The Graduates' Society and the Students' Council have decided that McGill ought to raise a regiment. The Premier has authorized his organization and the Minister of Militia has informed the Principal that the Militia Department will give its official sanction. The regiment is now being recruited and all students and graduates can enrol any evening at 5 p.m. at the Officers' Training Corps Headquarters. Already nearly 300 are in training and organization is proceeding rapidly. These are the bold facts; now for the reasons.

As everyone knows, McGill has had a contingent of the C. O. T. C. for three years and this organization, under the enthusiastic direction of Captain McKergow, has done good work and has reached a high standard of efficiency, but its activities have been temporarily suspended by the action of the British War Office, which has announced that it will not hold any examinations for the certificates known as A and B, until peace is restored. In other words, until peace is restored the O. T. C. in common with the O. T. C. contingents in Great Britain and Ireland is in a state of suspended animation. This is exactly what was to be expected for the whole O. T. C. organization is essentially a peace organization with the function of preparing for a distant war. In two years of training are required before the junior or A certificate can be obtained; three years, before the senior or B certificate can be granted. From its inception, the idea of the O. T. C. was to provide men with some training who would

(Continued Page 4, Col. 2.)

EGYPT CLAIMS DEAN WALTON

Popular Head of Law Faculty Now Legal Adviser to Government

DEAN WARREN LEE SUCCEEDS HIM

Has Been Professor of Roman-Dutch Law at University College Since 1906

One of the greatest losses which McGill has suffered for some time results from the resignation of Dr. F. P. Walton as Dean of the Faculty of Law.

A little over a year ago, Dr. Walton went to Egypt to deliver a course of lectures at the Government Law School, Cairo, it being fully expected that at the end of the year he would return to take up his duties at McGill again. Last spring, however, much to the regret of the students, it was learned that Dean Walton had accepted an important position as legal adviser in Egypt and had resigned the Deanship of the Faculty of Law, a position which he had held for some fifteen years.

A many of many talents and with a wide knowledge of the law in all its branches, a lucrative practice lay before him had he cared to appear in active legal work. He preferred, however, to devote himself to the work of instructing others and the Bar of the Province of Quebec owes a great debt to the man who supervised the training of so many of its leading members. Dr. Walton holds the B.A. degree from Oxford University and his LL.B. from Edinburgh. At McGill, besides holding the deanship, he was Gale Professor of Roman Law and lecturer in the first year men on that subject, which lies at the base of the law of this province. He also conducted courses of lectures in Constitutional Law and in the Law of Obligations, while he was widely recognized as an authority on international law as well. He was the author of a number of legal works, two of which are standard text books throughout the province. His "Scope and Interpretation of the Civil Code" and his study of the Workmen's Compensation Act are concise explanations of the law to be found in every lawyer's book case, while the latter especially is known beyond the confines of Quebec, for the question of workmen's compensation is one which is being discussed in every country. His pamphlet on the marriage laws of Quebec, with particular reference to the position of the wife as regards the assets and liabilities of the married couple and her status under the ancient law of community of property which still prevails here, also aroused great interest.

NEW DEAN

But if McGill has suffered a loss

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through the resignation of Dr. Walton, who has just cause to feel proud of the man who succeeds him as Dean, Robert Warren Lee, professor of Roman-Dutch Law at University College since 1906. Dean Lee comes to McGill with an enviable reputation. He had a most successful career at school and the university, gaining his Master's degree from Balliol College, Oxford, in 1896, and the degree of B.C.L. in 1898. Previous to this, Dean Lee had done important work in the Ceylon Civil Service from 1891-1894.

So high a standing had Dean of the Faculty of Law so well was he regarded by authorities, that he was Fellow and Vice-Provost of College, Oxford. McGill can indeed feel having added to her illustrious list of Deans, one who is record behind him and the Law can look forward to further progress under the guidance of so well a success.

THE NINETY-THIRD SESSION

Two years ago the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, then ambassador to the United States, delivered an address to the largest audience the Union Hall ever held. During his discourse he laid special emphasis upon the great part that university men of Canada would play in the affairs of their country, and in the destinies of the Empire. To-day we open the 93rd session of McGill University under a different atmosphere than has been experienced before. Our Empire is at war, and every Canadian feels the responsibility. As University men we feel that we should set the pace in the preparation for the defence of Britain's honor, with the same zeal and spirit which has in former years been witnessed on the football field, and with the same tenacity with which the Academical work has been pursued.

Our work and sport will continue as before. A regiment will be formed, and training will go on in a quiet but effective manner—we shall be prepared—and when the word comes that we are needed "Old McGill" will send her sons to the defence of the Empire with the same spirit of duty with which she has sent them out in times of peace for the past ninety-two years.

OUR LESSON FROM THE PAST

As a community we admit that a smattering of "Classics" is a necessary part of an education. It is common for us to drag in either a reference to an ancient happening or a phrase from some dead language with little other purpose than to show that an attempt has been made to educate us. So, since the war began, thousands of us have said "History repeats itself" whenever some incident has appealed to our memory. The war was not a day old before our newspapers reminded us of Caesar's comment on the Belgians—no Belgian school-boy can ever forget it for his pride of "Jacta est alea" was a head-line when the news came that we had thrown our lot with the Allies. There are few of us who are not convinced that German Hohenzollernism must be destroyed in order that we and the world-peace—we proudly call it the "Pax"—may endure; we do believe that there is the same determination, the same responsible resolution in Grey's "We shall have it in full measure," as there was in the Roman "Veni, vidi, vici." "Carthago est Carthago."

There are many more incidents of long ago and "tags" associated with them which aptly parallel the incidents of the past few weeks; it is curious that no one refers to them. Why has no journalist suggested that another ruler of Rome has a Rubicon before him? This time Italians will cross the river in another direction. No newspapers has pointed out that occupation under military law, with war indemnities of many millions on each city taken, is the modern German version of their ancient "Vae victis." The spirit of Wilhelm's method and the intonation of the barbarian conqueror who openly added his sword to the weight of Rome's ransom are one. To-day, the blood of Alaric might easily run in Hohenzollern veins and the German armies are sweeping to the south just as the hordes of their forefathers. They have crossed the Rhine more and now, as through the centuries, the plains and the river valleys are the highways of their invasion. History is repeating itself once more. A lesson which she would teach us is very plain.

We have inherited the present social development of centuries from those who went before us. That inheritance is threatened. We must fight to keep it as our fathers fought to make it. If we do not hand it on unimpaired to our children we must fight, again, in the greatest war the world has ever seen. If the ideals of modern civilization are to persist and expand, we must win, in winning we spend ourselves to exhaustion. That is the lesson which History has for those who question her. Our duty and our interest is very plain. Each of us must feel, and make those who follow feel, the dreadful necessity of our position. War, for its very nature, must always be abhorrent to educated men; yet if we are worthy of our civilization and of the men who gave to us the privileges we must engage in a war and be determined that war shall end only in victory for the cause we maintain. We will give our strength without stint; as those of ours who lead the way, we will give our resources, our young men and ourselves. We will give freely and earnestly determined in the conviction that the cost of keeping our Father's freedom can never be too great. The burden weigh on us let us remember the pride of this, a Canadian's line and endure. "Nos aieus etaient grands, sachons garder leurs traces."

AT THE TAKE OFF

The McGill Daily, with this number, begins a new year of its existence. Three volumes each showing a little improvement over the last have been issued and it is now the turn of the fourth.

The policy of the Daily for the coming session will be to publish a comprehensive summary of the college news of the day and to include with this, special articles and departments covering a wide range of subjects so that each reader will always find something of interest.

A definite editorial policy will be adopted on all matters that affect the welfare of McGill's students. Persons whose opinions are valued will be consulted whenever possible in order to obtain an unbiased view.

For these plans the co-operation of the entire student body is requested. Lend your support to YOUR paper as contributors. Fair criticism with suggested improvements will be welcomed. Volume 4 must be a worthy successor to Volume 3. Eric A. Leslie.

WHO IS FOR THE FRONT?

We publish in another column an article describing the conditions under which the Graduates' Society and Students' Council decided to raise a McGill Regiment. The existing university military organization, the McGill Contingent C.O.T.C., had through the action of the British War Office and the limitations of its official establishment, and through no fault of its own, ceased to be able to cope with the rising tide of University Patriotism. By its constitution as a training school for officers, and not as a mobilizable unit, it was unable to represent the University in the ranks of the First Canadian Contingent. It has done well but the situation has grown too big for it. There was clearly need for action and that was promptly taken by the two societies which represent the two great divisions of the University's sons—the Graduates and the Students. The impulse to form a McGill Regiment came from the University men and the University Executive and the Faculties are actively supporting, to the limit of their power, the movement which has sprung up around them.

Since August 4th everything is changed. Militarism and autocracy have thrown down the gauntlet to freedom and democracy. While the issue is still in doubt we can do something towards making it sure. A scrap of paper is nothing to autocratic power determined to have its way at any cost. But, scraps of paper and the little ink marks on them are the bucklers of freedom. Honesty and fair dealing, right, not might, are our Empire's watchwords. Right and freedom must prevail. It is the duty and privilege of our generation to see that they do and to see that they are preserved for the long generations yet to come.

Men without training are in this great war almost useless; therefore all who would stand for freedom must train. Men with training are wanted now, they will still be wanted in the months that are to come to carry our flag to ultimate victory. Therefore let us train and when the call comes, go. The first step for us, is into the ranks of the McGill Regiment.

A correspondence column in which letters to the Editor will be given publicity will be established again this year. As in former sessions it is requested that the letters be signed to show the good faith of the writer even though these signatures are not to be placed in print.

GRADUATES ARE A GREAT CREDIT TO OUR COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 1.)

with the complete approval of the Government, which reviews the causes which led up to the war, the conditions which the war has created, and the measures by which McGill men can assist Canada to meet those conditions. It is intended, from time to time, to issue a series of similar statements with the object of helping to maintain a sound and united public opinion in Canada. It is hoped, in this way, to make certain that everyone in Canada will understand why Canadians are at war, and that each Canadian will realize that we must win.

The history of the rise of modern Germany is almost entirely the history of the increase of Prussian power. Although industry, among other excellent characteristics, has contributed to that increase, its main cause has been the success of a series of aggressive, thought-out and victorious wars of aggression. Germany openly acknowledges, in her printed books, that her last war against Denmark, Austria and France was deliberately planned, deliberately carried out for the sake of the territory, indemnities and other advantages which Germany took from these nations when she conquered them. Germany has prepared for new wars of aggression during the last forty years; the proofs of this are patent to any and beyond dispute. The German empire has been so organized that every able-bodied German is either a trained soldier or a sailor. The German soldiers are so well trained, so well equipped and so well trained that Germany, with Austria, has not hesitated to declare war upon Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro and Serbia; the Austrian emperor is German, and the Germans are the dominant race in the composite Austrian empire.

German willingness to increase German power by strength of German arms and at the expense of sister nations has often been apparent. Germany took Alsace, Lorraine and a thousand millions of dollars from France in 1870. On several occasions since then Germany has menaced Great Britain, and in a thousand ways Germans have often been apparent in their desire to fight, conquer, and make their British Empire.

The real cause of this war was not the regrettable murder of an Austrian prince by a Serbian; it was the attempt of Germany to annex to her empire a small, peaceful, and unimportant country as an excuse for entering Serbia, and, in so doing, to continue the German policy of extending the territory under the domination of German influence. That policy has already given Austria much territory, at the expense of her neighbors.

The immediate cause of Great Britain's entrance into the war was the disregard by Germany of a treaty. In a solemn treaty Germany had promised, with Great Britain and other nations, to observe and to maintain the neutrality of Belgium. Germany refused to keep her promise, and commenced to force a way through Belgium in order that she might attack France by way of her unfortified Belgian frontier. The German leaders say that they are surprised because Britain fights on account of "the scrap of paper" which records Germany's broken promise; the surprising thing would be if Britain did not fight and did not help the gallant Belgians whose neutrality she has promised to maintain.

It is of course impossible to do complete justice in a single paragraph to the political system of a great nation, but speaking broadly it is true that although Germany has a parliament, the Imperial family and the Prussian nobles are the absolute rulers of Germany. The German nobility support the Emperor in maintaining his divine right to rule; he initiates and directs German legislation personally; in fact, he can decide German policy. His power depends upon his armed forces and his main care is to strengthen them. Citizens bear enormous taxes to support the army and navy; yet officers of those forces, as a class, have extraordinary privileges and men wearing uniforms are beyond the reach of the laws which govern the common people. When the nation is at war, even in time of peace, it has been impossible for judges to decide otherwise than as the army dictated to them. The German Emperor loses no opportunity of insisting that "the supreme law is the king's wish."

If Germany conquered in this war, or even if this war left Germany half-beaten and with her present system of government, there can be no doubt that, as soon as war was over, the ambition of the small class of able, though unscrupulous men, which rules Prussia, would continue its efforts to increase German power and their own influence. Domination of the whole world is the avowed object of the ambitious, Prussian military caste.

If Great Britain and her allies were beaten in this war, Canada would at once be the choice of accepting the protection of the United States; if they would have her, or of becoming a conquered colony of Germany. She would probably become connected with the United States. The refuge would be a temporary one, for a German autocrat of enormous strength could never permit its authority to be weakened by the existence of a democratic America. The German population of South America and German interests there are already large, a conflict between the interests, in the Americas, of the United States and of a victorious Germany, would be certain within a generation. The stronger power would win. Individual freedom and representative government, as developed by our civilization, would no longer exist.

Self-interest, no less than sympathy with the Allies' quarrel and admiration of their fight against the enormous army with which Germany has confronted them, should convince every Canadian that the power which rules the German people must be destroyed. The conviction must spread until all Canadians are as a unit in their determination to work steadily and without hesitation, as they are called upon, until the Power which made this war is so utterly destroyed that it can never make another.

For form of Government, our rights, our privileges, our individual liberties, free men are threatened by precisely those forces of class privilege and class right against which our fathers fought. Their blood and effort by Magna Charta, by revolutions, riots, insurrection and latterly, through political controversy have won liberty for us. Some of our fathers must be as our fathers did, and die, if need be, to hand on in their turn our birthright of freedom.

The side which has the most resources, with the most men—trained men—and the will to spend both, must win this war. Therefore, Canada must husband her resources, train her men and be resolved to spend everything in resisting her assailant.

University men must spread a knowledge, both of the causes which brought about the war and of the war's necessities, until every Canadian realizes the duties which the war has put upon him, and becomes united with his fellows in a determination to succeed in what ever his chosen leaders ask of him. They must urge the necessity of acting in the manner advocated in the following paragraphs, and they must approve by the example of their own actions that they are earnest in all that they say.

It is certain that resources as well as soldiers must be husbanded. Money must be kept in the country, and every one must be kept at work in order that more money may be made. For both reasons, that money may be kept in the Empire and that new values may be created in it, Canadians should pursue only the products of Canada or of the Empire. Thrift should be encouraged. Over-indulgence in unproductive expenditure should be discontinued. Every one should feel that in a dollar, in adding a dollar to his bank account, he is doing a little towards increasing his country's chances of success in this war. So far as it lies in his power to do so, everyone should make certain that no man nor woman is idle, and that all are actively engaged in useful, productive work.

The products which have the greatest value in war-time are those which are life's necessities: agriculture, production of most of the products of Canada is fortunate in that agriculture is the basis of her industries, and in that she has limitless, unworked land. Farmers must be convinced that next year will inevitably bring increased demands and higher prices for all of the farm's products. Therefore it will be very profitable for farmers to increase their production. Efforts should be made to convince farmers of this, and to help them in finding suitable assistance, so that the war should not be a loss of work more and less than before.

Labor Exchanges have been and will be established, under varying names, in many of the provinces for the purpose of finding occupation for those whom the war has thrown out of work. Farmers and unemployed alike should be urged and helped to make use of these exchanges.

Measures of public sentiment must be provided which will insist upon the public maintenance of those, and every one to help themselves, who are dependent upon men gone to the front. There must be no spot in Canada without an efficient organization which will see that soldiers' dependents have opportunities for helping themselves, and assistance when it is needed. Local committees of the Canadian National Patriotic Fund exist in most towns. It is their province to assist such cases. Soldiers' dependents who require assistance and live in towns where there is no local committee of the Canadian National Patriotic Fund, should apply directly to the Honorary Secretary of the Canadian National Patriotic Fund, the Hon. H. B. Ames, M.P., Birks' Building, Sparks Street, Ottawa, P.Q. Care must be taken that those who are unworthy of it are not allowed to obtain public relief. Those who are capable of work, or are free and able to enlist, should be given nothing so long as enlistment is possible for them.

Advocate, by example and advice, the prompt payment of debts in order that business confidence may be sustained and that the business and activities by which Canada's resources are created and increased may be continued little affected by the war. Voice the necessity for responding promptly to Red Cross or other official requests for garments or other supplies and explain the necessity for conforming to regulation patterns and standards in all work of this kind. Full information may be obtained from the local offices of the Red Cross Society, or by those who live in communities where there are no local branches of the Society, from the Head Office of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 77 King Street E., Toronto, Canada.

Red Cross work, like some of the other activities indicated in this article, can be done better by women than by men. The opportunity and duties which the war offers might be pointed out to women who have not already accepted them. Women could do more, probably, than any other class of citizens to make Canada's position secure. They could make their fullness fashionable, cowardice impossible, and of cheating the public a contemptuous disadvantage for the grafter.

Men who cheat the public by "grafting" in work entrusted to them are dependent, like all business men, upon the public for their existence; dishonesty in them would never appear. Every Canadian should develop an acute public opinion and a Canadian a fearless inspector and would effectively make of a "grafter" an outcast with whom Canadians would neither deal nor associate. We must insist that the men who are the government and that those who cheat the government cheat us.

A call will soon be made on Canada for more soldiers. It, and the calls on every Canadian man, will be met at once. Every Canadian man feels the obligation that is upon him and he will prepare himself. Young men, with no one dependent upon them should go first; married men will follow as the needs are needed, those with most dependent upon their remaining longest.

In the meantime, until the call comes, every man should join some corps in order that he may learn how to shoot and the rudiments of soldiering. It is absolutely necessary to be taught both before even a good woodsman can be made capable of fighting efficiently in this war. There are many technical occupations in the army. Men with the habit of learning, acquired at a university, should reach fair proficiency in these with little difficulty. But, to be useful, they must commence their training at once. The local recruiting stations under the Department of Militia will direct those who have left the University. The Officers' Training Corps and the Battalion which McGill is now forming, give every young man an opportunity of obtaining a military training. Some men will join the medical service, others the engineers or transport, others will become clerks, signallers, telegraph operators, motor engineers—there are many other forms of service in which a University training is an advantage.

These are some of the things which must be done. The troops which were quartered at Valcartier, the stream of new recruits to the old regiments, the formation of many new regiments, and the generous response to every call, for funds and other supplies, shows that Canadians are convinced of the necessity for action and that the whole nation is determined to vindicate its title to freedom.

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McGill Y.M.C.A. Is Ready To Look After Students

Busily Engaged with Incoming Freshmen for Past Week—Bright Prospects for Coming Year

It has ever been the aim of the Y. M. C. A. of McGill, to prove itself of practical value to the general student life of the University. Just at present, members of the different committees are busy at all hours of the day meeting Freshmen at the trains and conducting them to duty inspected boarding and rooming houses. This part of the Association's work a more than repaid in the satisfaction of the parents, and in the gratitude of the Freshmen themselves.

But it is not enough that we should touch the student life only at this point. It is the earnest desire of the secretaries at the hall and the executive of the Association that they should meet the demands of the student's social and spiritual needs on through his college days. This can only be done by a closer touch and a more intimate relationship between the Y.M.C.A. and college life.

This year, through our Bible study groups, freshmen visitation, religious and social gatherings of different kinds, we hope to bring this about. Our reading rooms are open to all who wish to use them, our club rooms may be had on application by any and all societies, our employment bureau is in a position to secure a limited number of positions for students who are anxious to earn a little more money from time to time, and in various ways we hope to convince McGill that we are here to minister and not to be ministered unto.

It is unfortunate, but nevertheless true, that a large number of students each year get the idea that the Y.M.C.A. is an institution by itself, appealing only to a certain type of theologically-inclined individuals. That idea is a superficial one, and is not a true conception of what the Association is, or ought to be. A closer knowledge of the Y. M. C. A. work in the different Universities of America, will reveal the fact that among the best men who graduate each year, are students who have given much of their time to the creation and maintenance of a Christian atmosphere in the University through the active work of the Y.M.C.A. This is equally true of McGill, as past and present records will show.

At the Northfield Summer Conference, which meets each year during the last week in June, one sees the student Christian movement at its best. The delegates from Yale and Harvard last summer were over 100 strong and the records made on sports day and during the baseball tournament revealed the presence of numbers

of crack athletes. McGill was represented by 16 delegates, and although we were defeated in baseball, Harry Beatty and "Smoke" Findlay were successful in the tennis doubles. Every year, one night of the Conference is given over to the students as "stunt night." Each delegation has its appointed place in the auditorium and a long and varied programme is the order of the evening. For the last two years McGill has won applause with the now famous McGill Lion. In 1913 it was the winning tableau, this year it was the winning of the International Polo Championship.

The contact with the leading men from all Eastern Universities and the opportunity for personal interviews with such mighty men as John R. Mott and Robert Speer, together with, the buoyant outdoor life of the ten days, make Northfield Conference one of the rarest memories of college days.

As we begin the programme of another year, our hope is that by widening our circle of influence and enlarging our usefulness to the student body, we may make a more lasting contribution to the life of McGill.

A series of monthly meetings has been arranged for, to be held in Strathcona Hall, on Sunday afternoons. These meetings should prove of special interest to the student body, as they may make a more lasting contribution to the life of McGill.

We are fortunate in being able to begin these meetings with so prominent a man as Dr. McNeill, of Toronto. It is an opportunity that no student should miss, and we hope for, and expect, a large crowd to hear him on Sunday afternoon.

E. A. Corbett,
General Secretary.

McGILL BAND WILL BE REORGANIZED

The McGill Band, which has been a feature at the football matches during the past two years, will be to the fore again this year. The band is now being organized and full notices will appear shortly. As many of the members of last year's band have left, considerable new talent will be required to fill the ranks. Any one who plays a band instrument is requested to keep his eyes open for further notices about the band.

Gus J. McIntosh, Devil's Lake, N.D.

"Although I am an American citizen my heart is with the British. North Dakota and American sympathy are with and in favor of the Allies. The interest taken here is intense."

McGill Daily



Vol. 4. No. 1.

Montreal, Thursday, October 1, 1914.

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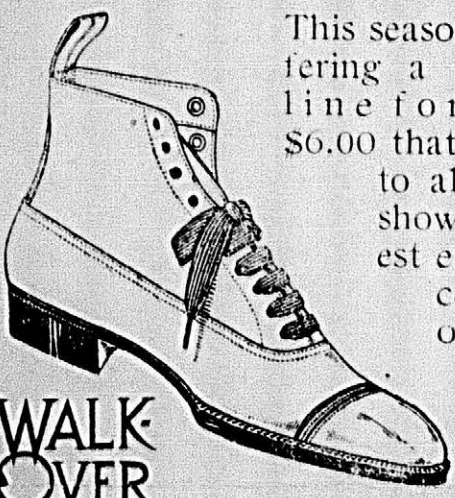
We cordially welcome you back to Montreal and Old McGill, and extend you an earnest invitation to come and look over our large display of new Suits and Overcoats for 1914 and 1915 wear.



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PRINCIPAL PETERSON WILL SPEAK

At the Opening Ceremony in the R.V.C. at 4 p.m. This Afternoon

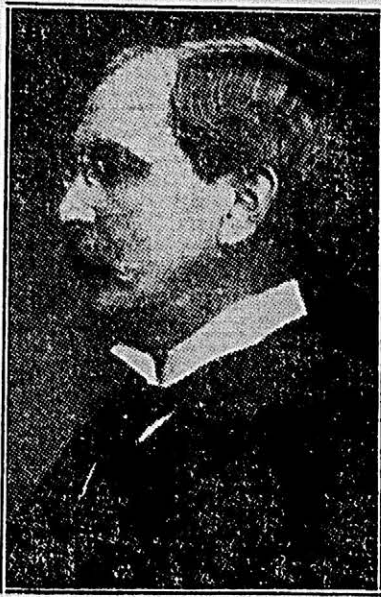
"THE WAR AND ITS ORIGIN"

Will Be the Subject—Official Announcement of Appointments Will Be Made

The formal opening of session 1914-15 will take place this afternoon at 4 p.m., when an introductory address will be delivered by the principal, in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria College. This custom has been observed for several years past, and is intended to be an expression of the unity and solidarity that may now be said to mark the various operations of the University. It is intended to serve as a reminder, alike to students and to staff, that above and beyond the diversity of studies in which they are engaged, there lies the common spirit which ought to unite and inspire them all. To this general inauguration of the session all separate faculty openings are more or less subordinate, and it is hoped that, with a growing sense of cohesion among the various branches of work, the occasion will in future be magnified, especially when a suitable Convocation Hall has been provided, and transformed into a more august ceremonial that shall mark with all the associations of our closing Convocations, the day on which in each recurring session, McGill again takes up her academic life, in all her various faculties and departments—in fact, the birthday of the year.

In addition to the usual announcement in regard to changes in staff and a forecast of the year's activities, Principal Peterson will speak on the war and the origin, perhaps there is no Canadian better versed in Imperial affairs than the Principal of McGill University, and his utterances on the opening of the 93rd session will be of vital interest and importance, not only to students but also to every Canadian.

Principal Peterson



Through the columns of the Daily on the occasion of the first issue for the session, I welcome all McGill students in every faculty and every department and wish them well in the work that lies before them for the session 1914-15.

WM. PETERSON,
Principal.

GRADUATES CREDIT TO OUR COUNTRY

Have Been Instrumental in the Inauguration of McGill Battalion

CAUSE OF WAR THE EMPEROR

World-Wide Domination Is the One Desire of the Kaiser

Soon after the war broke out the Graduates' Society sent a letter to everyone who had received a degree from McGill, asking them to send in one dollar to the Canadian National Patriotic Fund, as a pledge of the intention of every McGill graduate to do everything possible to assist Canada in the responsibilities and duties which the war has created. The response to that letter has been a splendid one. Already more than half of the graduates have been heard from. Many, especially those who live in the United States, have regretted that they were not asked for a more substantial contribution; it has been pointed out to them again that their "dollar vote" was only a pledge of their intention to do their duty for their country.

McGill has over five thousand graduates who are educated men holding important professional and other positions in Canada and elsewhere. Because it was felt that their concerted efforts would be a tremendous power in influencing and forming a proper public opinion, the Graduates' Society communicated with the Premier of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, in order to ascertain in what way McGill men might, as a body, be of the greatest service to Canada. Their offer to do whatever might be asked of them was very gratefully received, and the Graduates' Society is issuing a statement.

(Continued Page 2, Col. 3.)

DEAN ADAMS HAS PUT OFF LECTURE

Will Give the Address to the Freshmen Later in the Session

When called on by the Daily representative, Dean Adams stated that he had no particular message for the students at that time. He will at an early date seize the opportunity to talk to the freshmen. Following his usual custom, he will explain what life at McGill is like, what mistakes they are liable to make, and give them some friendly advice.

He would like to point out that we are commencing the present session in circumstances unprecedented in the history of McGill. On account of the war and its attendant financial panic, the number of students will likely be greatly reduced this year. We should all try to realize the tremendous importance of our winning the present struggle. If we fail, it means the death of the Empire. We should all assist in patriotic movements. Such movements as the C. O. T. C. and the McGill Regiment now being formed have Dean Adams' unqualified approval.

McGill Daily

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Graduates, Montreal, \$2.50; Elsewhere, \$3.00.
Undergraduates, who have not paid the universal fee, \$1.50.

McGILL MEN ARE TO FORM A REGIMENT

The Graduates' Society and the Council Have So Decided

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME

The Students Demonstrate Practical Loyalty to the Great Empire

The Graduates' Society and the Students' Council have decided that McGill ought to raise a regiment. The Premier has authorized his organization and the Minister of Militia has informed the Principal that the Militia Department will give its official sanction. The regiment is now being recruited and all students and graduates can enrol any evening at 5 p.m. at the Officers' Training Corps Headquarters. Already nearly 300 are in training and organization is proceeding rapidly. These are the bold facts; now for the reasons.

As everyone knows, McGill has had a contingent of the C. O. T. C. for three years and this organization, under the enthusiastic direction of Captain McKergow, has done good work and has reached a high standard of efficiency, but its activities have been temporarily suspended by the action of the British War Office, which has announced that it will not hold any examinations for the certificates known as A. and B. until peace is restored. In other words, until peace is restored the C. O. T. C. in common with the O. T. C. contingents in Great Britain and Ireland is in a state of suspended animation. This is exactly what was to be expected for the whole O. T. C. organization is essentially a peace organization with the function of preparing for a distant war. In a few years of training are required before the junior or A. certificate can be obtained; three years, before the senior or B. certificate can be granted. From its inception, the idea of the O. T. C. was to provide men with some training who would

(Continued Page 4, Col. 2.)

EGYPT CLAIMS DEAN WALTON

Popular Head of Law Faculty Now Legal Adviser to Government

DEAN WARREN LEE SUCCEEDS HIM

Has Been Professor of Roman-Dutch Law at University College Since 1906

One of the greatest losses which McGill has suffered for some time results from the resignation of Dr. F. P. Walton as Dean of the Faculty of Law. A little over a year ago, Dr. Walton went to Egypt to deliver a course of lectures at the Government Law School, Cairo, it being fully expected that at the end of a year he would return to take up his duties at McGill again. Last spring, however, much to the regret of the students, it was learned that Dean Walton had accepted an important position as legal adviser in Egypt and had resigned the Deanship of the Faculty of Law, a position which he had held for some fifteen years.

A man of many talents and with a wide knowledge of the law in all its branches, a lucrative practice lay before him had he cared to appear in active legal work. He preferred, however, to devote himself to the work of instructing others and the Bar of the Province of Quebec owes a great debt to the man who supervised the training of so many of its leading members. Dr. Walton holds the B.A. degree from Oxford University and his LL.B. from Edinburgh. At McGill, besides holding the deanship, he was Gale Professor of Roman Law and lectured to the first year men on that subject, which lies at the base of the law of this province. He also conducted courses of lectures in Constitutional Law and in the Law of Obligations, while he was widely recognized as an authority on international law as well. He was the author of a number of legal works, two of which were standard text books throughout the province. His "Scope and Interpretation of the Civil Code" and his study of the Workmen's Compensation Act are concise explanations of the law to be found in every lawyer's book case, while the latter especially is known beyond the confines of Quebec, for the question of workmen's compensation is one which is being discussed in every country. His pamphlet on the marriage laws of Quebec, with particular reference to the position of the wife as regards the assets and liabilities of the married couple and her status under the ancient law of community of property which still prevails here, also aroused great interest.

NEW DEAN

But if McGill has suffered a loss

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The Only Bank incorporated under the Savings Bank Act doing business in the City of Montreal. Its charter (different from that of all other banks) ensures every possible protection to depositors. ITS CHIEF OBJECT is to receive and to SAFELY INVEST savings, however moderate, of the widow, orphan, scholar, clerk, apprentice, of the young people and the working industrial and agricultural classes. Every courtesy and attention will be shown to you, whether your account be large or small.

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St. Catherine St. West Branch—Corner McGill College Avenue. Ask for one of our "Home Savings Banks." It helps you to save.

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Tailored to your Order, in the style you prefer. We can give you the most English "Cut" ever produced in Canada—or a more conservative mode, as you may choose.

You are cordially invited to come in and look over the latest English models. Note the long, soft roll front sack coat with natural waist and shoulders, and close-fitting trousers—all hallmarks of the most stylish models of the day. The more conservative styles are also well worth your examination.

Made to Your Order
\$18 to \$25

Suits and Overcoats with especially attractive values in the \$18 and \$20 assortment.

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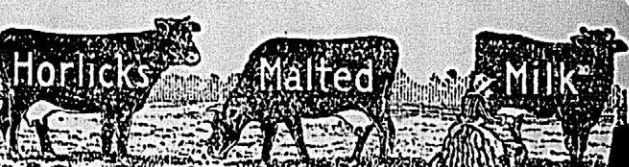
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Rich milk, with malted grain extract, in powder form—dissolved in water—more healthful than tea or coffee. Used in training athletes. The best diet for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids and the Aged. It agrees with the weakest digestion.

Ask for "HORLICK'S"—All Chemists, Hotels, Cafés and Stores. Don't travel without it. Also keep it at home. A lunch in a minute. In Lunch Tablet form, also, ready to eat. Convenient—nutritious.

Have you ever stopped to consider that by using

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you can SAVE \$1.75 on each ton of Fuel you burn this winter. Why pay \$8.25 for coal when Gas Coke only costs \$6.50? It lasts as long and is much easier to handle. Only 25 cents when required in bags and NO EXTRA CHARGE for delivery up to second or third flat.

Let us send our DEMONSTRATOR to show you and get the best results from Gas Coke. His services are free of charge.

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through the resignation of Dr. Walton, who has just cause to feel proud of the man who succeeds him as Dean, Robert Warren Lee, Professor of Roman-Dutch Law at University College since 1906. Dean Lee comes to McGill with an enviable reputation. He had a most successful career at school and the university, gaining his Master's degree from Balliol College, Oxford, in 1896, and the degree of B.C.L. in 1898. Previous to this, Dean Lee had done important work in the Ceylon Civil Service from 1891-1894.

So high a standing in the Faculty of Law, so well was he regarded by authorities, that he was Fellow and Vice-Provost of College, Oxford.

McGill can indeed feel having added to her illustrious list of Deans, one who record behind him, and the Law can look forward to further progress under the guidance of so well a successful Dean.

THE NINETY-THIRD SESSION

Two years ago the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, then ambassador to the United States, delivered an address to the largest audience the Union Hall ever held. During his discourse he laid special emphasis upon the great part that university men of Canada would play in the affairs of their country, and in the destinies of the Empire. To-day we open the 93rd session of McGill University under a different atmosphere than has been experienced before. Our Empire is at war, and every Canadian feels the responsibility. As University men we feel that we should set the pace in the preparation for the defence of Britain's honor, with the same zeal and spirit which has in former years been witnessed on the football field, and with the same tenacity with which the Academic work has been pursued.

Our work and sport will continue as before. A regiment will be formed, and training will go on in a quiet but effective manner—we shall be prepared—and when the word comes that we are needed "Old McGill" will send her sons to the defence of the Empire with the same spirit of duty with which she has sent them out in times of peace for the past ninety-two years.

OUR LESSON FROM THE PAST

As a community we admit that a smattering of "Classics" is a necessary part of an education. It is common for us to drag in either a reference to an ancient happening or a phrase from some dead language with little other purpose than to show that an attempt has been made to educate us. So, since the war began, thousands of us have said "History repeats itself" whenever some incident has appealed to our memory. The war was not a day old before our newspapers reminded us of Caesar's comment on the Belgians—no Belgian school-boy can ever forget it for his pride of "Jacta est alea" was a head-line when the news came that we had thrown our lot with the Allies. There are few of us who are not convinced that German Hohenzollernism must be destroyed in order that we and the world-peace—we proudly call it the "Pax Americana"—may endure; we do believe that there is the same determination, the same responsible resolution in Grey's "We shall have it in full measure," as there was in the Roman "Pax Romana" which Carthago.

There are many more incidents of long ago and "tags" associated with them which aptly parallel the incidents of the past few weeks; it is curious that no one refers to them. Why has no journalist suggested that another ruler of Rome has a Rubicon before him? This time Italians will cross the river in another direction. No newspapers has pointed out that occupation under military law, with war indemnities of many millions on each city taken, is the modern German version of their ancient "Vae victis." The spirit of Wilhelm's method and the intention of the barbarian conqueror who openly added his sword to the weight of Rome's ransom are one. To-day, the blood of Alaric might easily run in Hohenzollern veins and the German armies are sweeping to the south just as the hordes of their forefathers. They have crossed the Rhine more and now, as through the centuries, the plains and the river valleys are the highways of their invasion. History is repeating itself once more. A lesson which she would teach us is very plain.

We have inherited the present social development of centuries from those who went before us. That inheritance is threatened. We must fight to keep it as our fathers fought to make it. If we do not hand it on unimpaired to our children we must fight, as in the greatest war the world has ever seen. If the ideals of modern civilization are to persist and expand, we must win, or in winning we spend ourselves to exhaustion. That is the lesson which History has for those who question her. Our duty and the result is very plain. Each of us must feel, and make those who feel, the dreadful necessity of our position. War, for its very nature, must always be abhorrent to educated men; yet if we are worthy of our civilization and of the men who gave to us our privileges we must engage in a war and be determined that it shall end only in victory for the cause we maintain. We will give our strength without stint; as those of ours who lead the way, we will give our resources, our young men and ourselves. We will give freely and earnestly determined in the conviction that the cost of keeping our Father's freedom can never be too great. Could the burden weigh on us let us remember the pride of this, a Canadian's line and endure. "Nos aieus elaiet grands, sachons de leurs traces."

AT THE TAKE OFF

The McGill Daily, with this number, begins a new year of its existence. Three volumes each showing a little improvement over the last have been issued and it is now the turn of the fourth. The policy of the Daily for the coming session will be to publish a comprehensive summary of the college news of the day and to supplement this with special articles and departments covering a wide range of subjects so that each reader will always find something of interest. A definite editorial policy will be adopted on all matters that affect McGill's welfare. Persons whose opinions are valued will be consulted whenever possible in order to obtain an unbiased view. Carry out these plans the co-operation of the entire student body is requested. Lend your support to YOUR paper as contributor. Fair criticism with suggested improvements will be welcome. Volume 4 must be a worthy successor to Volume 3. Eric A. Leslie.

WHO IS FOR THE FRONT?

We publish in another column an article describing the conditions under which the Graduates' Society and Students' Council decided to raise a McGill Regiment. The existing university military organization, the McGill Contingent C.O.T.C., had through the action of the British War Office and the limitations of its official establishment, and through no fault of its own, ceased to be able to cope with the rising tide of University Patriotism. By its constitution as a training school for officers, and not as a mobilizable unit, it was unable to represent the University in the ranks of the First Canadian Contingent. It has done well but the situation has grown too big for it. There was clearly need for action and that was promptly taken by the two societies which represent the two great divisions of the University's sons—the Graduates and the Students. The impulse to form a McGill Regiment came from the University men and the University Executive and the Faculties are actively supporting, to the limit of their power, the movement which has sprung up around them.

Since August 4th everything is changed. Militarism and autocracy have thrown down the gauntlet to freedom and democracy. While the issue is still in doubt we can do something towards making it sure. A scrap of paper is nothing to autocratic power determined to have its way at any cost. But, scraps of paper and the little ink marks on them are the bucklers of freedom. Honesty and fair dealing, right, not might, are our Empire's watchwords. Right and freedom must prevail. It is the duty and privilege of our generation to see that they do and to see that they are preserved for the long generations yet to come.

Men without training are in this great war almost useless; therefore all who would stand for freedom must train. Men with training are wanted now, they will still be wanted in the months that are to come to carry our flag to ultimate victory. Therefore let us train and when the call comes, go. The first step for us, is into the ranks of the McGill Regiment.

A correspondence column in which letters to the Editor will be given publicity will be established again this year. As in former sessions it is requested that the letters be signed to show the good faith of the writer even though these signatures are not to be placed in print.

GRADUATES ARE A GREAT CREDIT TO OUR COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 1.)

with the complete approval of the Government, which reviews the causes which led up to the war, the conditions which the war has created, and the measures by which McGill men can assist Canada to meet those conditions. It is intended, from time to time, to issue a series of similar statements with the object of helping to maintain a sound and united public opinion in Canada. It is hoped, in this way, to make certain that everyone in Canada will understand why Canadians are at war, and that each Canadian will realize that we must win.

The history of the rise of modern Germany is almost entirely the history of the increase of Prussian power. Although industry, among other excellent characteristics, has contributed to that increase, its main cause has been the success of a series of well-thought-out and victorious wars of aggression. Germany openly acknowledges, in her printed books, that her last war against Denmark, Austria and France was deliberately planned, deliberately carried out, and deliberately victorious, indemnities and other advantages which Germany took from these nations when she conquered them.

Germany has prepared for new wars of aggression, during the last forty years, the products of her industry, many and beyond dispute. The German empire has been so organized that every able-bodied German is either a trained soldier or a sailor. The German soldiers and sailors are so numerous and so well equipped that, with Austria, has not hesitated to declare war upon Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro and Serbia; the Austrian emperor is German, and the Germans are the dominant race in the composite Austrian empire.

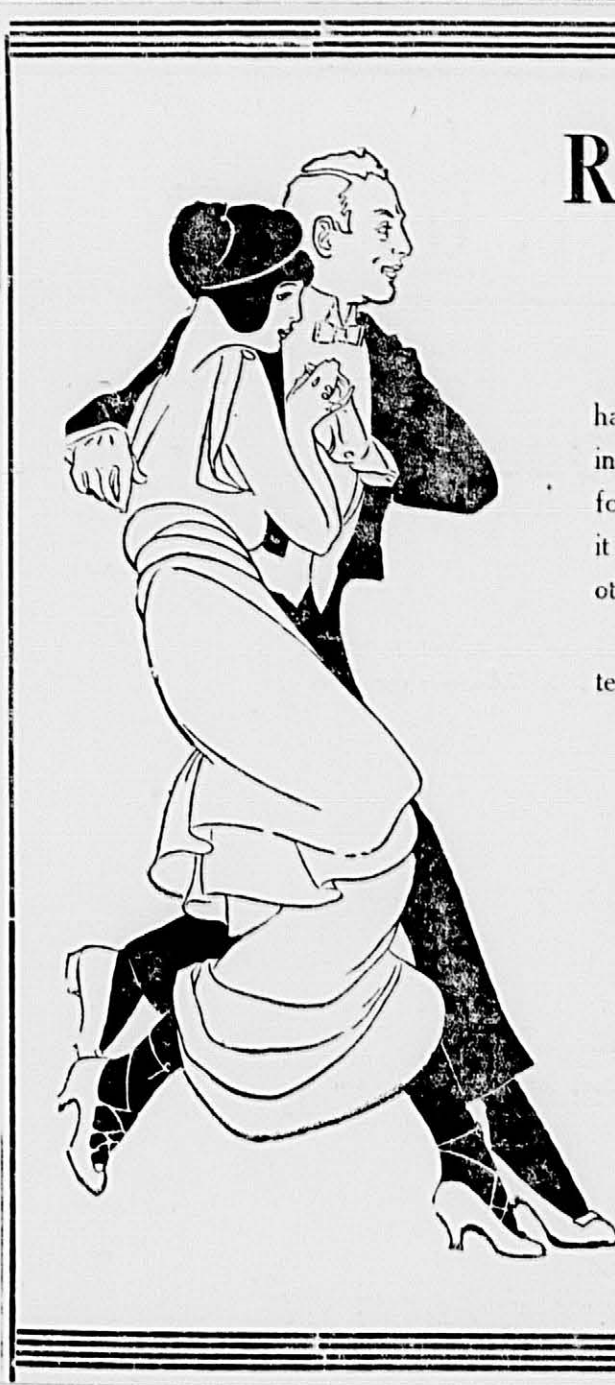
German willingness to increase German power by strength of German arms and at the expense of sister nations has often been apparent, since Germany took Alsace, Lorraine and a thousand millions of dollars from France in 1870. On several occasions since then Germany has menaced Great Britain, and in a thousand ways Germany has sought to increase her power, day by day, by conquest, and make herself the British Empire.

The real cause of this war was not the regrettable murder of an Austrian prince by a Serbian; it was the attempt to murder the British Empire, and to use the murder as an excuse for entering Serbia, and, in so doing, to continue the German policy of extending the territory under the domination of German influence. That policy has already given Austria much territory, at the expense of her neighbors.

The immediate cause of Great Britain's entrance into the war was the disregard by Germany of a treaty. In a solemn treaty Germany had promised, with Great Britain, and other nations, to observe and to maintain the neutrality of Belgium. Germany refused to keep her promise and commenced to force a way through Belgium in order that she might attack France by way of her unfortified Belgian frontier. The German leaders say that they are surprised because Britain fights on account of "the scrap of paper" which records Germany's broken promise; the surprising thing would be if Britain did not fight and did not help the gallant Belgians whose neutrality she has promised to maintain.

It is of course impossible to do complete justice in a single paragraph to the political system of a great nation, but speaking broadly it is true that although Germany has a parliament, the Imperial family and the Prussian nobles are the absolute rulers of Germany. The German nobility support the Emperor in maintaining his divine right to rule; he initiates and directs German legislation personally; in fact, he can decide German policy. His power depends upon his armed forces and his personal prestige among the people. When soldiers have been on trial, even in time of peace, it has been impossible for judges to decide otherwise than as the army dictated to them. The German Emperor loses popularity by insisting that "the supreme law is the king's wish."

If Germany conquered in this war, or even if this war left Germany half-beaten and with her present system of government, there can be no doubt that, as seen at war, she would be a more powerful nation than she is at present. The ambition of the small class of able though unscrupulous men, which rules Prussia, would continue its efforts to



RITZ DANCING STUDIO

As there is no doubt that the new dances have come to stay, there is a great field for an institute which will teach the steps in standard form. People from different cities have found it difficult or impossible to dance with each other because of different methods learned.

The Ritz Dancing Studio is established to teach the modern dances in their correct style.

Under the direction of

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who is recognized in Canada as an authority and an able exponent of modern dancing, the pupils of the Studio are sure of learning correctly all the variations of these charming new dances

For further information address

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Reform
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Pin Stripes and Small Checks are the popular patterns for the early Fall.

Browns, Olives and Grays seem to be the shades most in demand—although Blue Serges and Blue Worsteds are in wide favor.

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At the Northfield Summer Conference, which meets each year during the last week in June, one sees the student Christian movement at its best. The delegates from Yale and Harvard last summer were over 100 strong and the records made on sports day and during the baseball tournament revealed the presence of numbers

McGILL BAND WILL BE REORGANIZED

The McGill Band, which has been a feature at the football matches during the past two years, will be to the fore again this year. The band is now being organized and full notices will appear shortly. As many of the members of last year's band have left, considerable new talent will be required to fill the ranks. Any one who plays a band instrument is requested to keep his eyes open for further notices about the band.

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Gymnasium.
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TENNIS TOURNEY HAS COMMENCED

There has been a decided increase in activity in tennis circles of late and great interest has been shown at the practices. Most of the tennis club's former members have turned out, and it is expected that a goodly number of new men will make their debut on the courts shortly. The idea of the participation of the freshmen will be greatly encouraged if the movement for a freshmen tournament is successful. The proposal by some members is that the new men compete for single honors and then the winner should play the man on the first team who has the lowest number of points.

The outlook for the intercollegiate championship is being brightened perceptibly by the showing made by the members of the club in the tournament being held at present. This tournament is being played in order to assist in choosing the team to represent McGill for the coming year. Yesterday only one match was played. Cleveland beating Taylor by eleven to four. The matches to be played to-day: Dempster vs. Taylor, Cleveland vs. Newsam, Ward vs. Green, Newsam vs. Taylor, Dempster vs. Cleveland.

Green, the captain of the R.M.C. team last year, and McNaughton, who also distinguished himself on that team, are with McGill this year and both are showing good form, as are also Ward and Cleveland.

All tennis players among the new men this year, are particularly requested to turn out and also to communicate with Secretary Taylor, in order that they may compete for the chance of obtaining a place on the first team.

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THREE TRACK MEETS HELD HERE THIS YEAR

Intercollegiate Meet on 23rd and Interyear on 16th

Track athletes and fans of the university are to be treated this year with three meets. Ordinarily there are the two scheduled meets, the first the Freshman-Sophomore, and a week later the Intercollegiate.

This year the Intercollegiate meet comes to Montreal, and our boys are going to make a decided effort to lift the honors. The Intercollegiate is held every year on the 23rd, and the Interyear on the 16th of October.

The Freshman-Sophomore meet was to be held on Saturday, October 10, but as that is the date of the McGill-Toronto game, permission has been granted for the meet to be held on Monday, the 12th, Thanksgiving Day.

INDOOR ATHLETICS AT CENTRAL Y.M.

Classes Start After Intercollegiate Track Meet

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE IS PUBLISHED TO-DAY

Admission to Building on Presentation of Grounds Ticket.

Arrangements have been made with the Central Y.M.C.A. on Drummond street, for the accommodation of the students of the University in their various indoor activities.

Certain hours have been allotted to the students and the following tentative schedule has been arranged by Mr. Lamble:

Gymnasium Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5.15 p.m.
Basketball, Seniors and Intermediates—Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 5.15 and Saturday, 3 to 4.
Basketball, Intermediate and Juniors—Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 5.15 and Saturday, 3 to 4 and 6.15.
Athletics and League Games—Monday and Wednesday, 5.15; Saturday, 4 to 6.15.
Swimming Pool—After each gymnasium class and on Tuesday and Friday, at 5.30 and Saturday from 4 to 6.
Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing—Hours to be settled later.

The privileges of the Central Y.M.C.A. building at the above hours are free to students. Those desirous of taking advantage of this opportunity must observe the following: Each man must present his University Grounds Ticket at the Y.M.C.A. desk, when he will be given a privilege ticket, which admits him to the Y.M.C.A. building at the stated hours.

In all probability, the gymnasium classes will not begin until after the Intercollegiate Track meet and will most likely start on Monday, Oct. 26. Announcements, however, of the date

MCGILL RUGBY TEAM PREPARING FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE SEASON

Old Guard Responds to Call of the Gridiron—Jimmy Lee and Gendron Have Gone to the Front "Silver" Quilty Is Wearing the Red and White—Pat Kennedy and Mike Rodden Out for the First Time Yesterday

TRAINING TABLE AND "CHALK TALKS" STARTED AT THE OLD MOLSON HOUSE

Practice Game with the M. A. Arranged for Saturday—Opening Game of Schedule Journeys Toronto to Montreal on the 10th

The senior football squad held their fourteenth practice yesterday afternoon on the campus. The men have improved wonderfully since Coach "Shag" Shaughnessy called the first practice a fortnight ago. From a dozen or so, the squad has increased until now the campus is pretty well crowded about half-past four or five o'clock.

But it is not only in numbers that they have improved; their work has also progressed, and the men are rapidly rounding into first class condition. With the real football weather of the last few days, and prospects of a continuation of the cool spell will enable the players to be in first class shape by the 10th, when "Varsity" opens the season here.

A number of last year's stars will be absent from the line-up a week from Saturday. Jimmy Lee, veteran of many hard fought battles on the gridiron, has gone to fight in a sterner struggle on the battlefields of Europe. George Draper has graduated and will don the Red and White no more. Gendron has followed in the footsteps of Jimmy Lee and has left for the front, while "Red" McLean will not turn out owing to illness. No word has been received from Otto De Muth, who is out of town.

Of last year's champions, "Pop" Paisley, George Laing, Norm Williamson, Jeffries, Bill Hughes, Lemay, Montgomery and "Chuck" Waterous

are out in uniform every day now. Lots of second team men are turning out, and there promises to be keen competition for the remaining positions on the team.

George Laing is a fixture on the back division, as is probably Jeffries. The third man will probably be Paisley. "Silver" Quilty is right there with the goods for a flying wing. Montgomery is at his old job of quarter, and can't be beaten. He is already way above his last year's work and handles his men like a Sir John French. Norm Williamson looks good for centre scrimmage, as his tackling and speed will be of great assistance on the line.

Rodden and Kennedy, both Queen's men, turned out for the first time yesterday, and are sure of places on the wings. Rosebaugh and Ross Laing are showing speed and tackling ability as outside wings. Frapp, a member of last year's wrestling team, is being tried out in the scrumming, together with Reid. "Buster" was slightly injured the other day, but he will be cut again to-day or to-morrow. Lemay, Bill Hughes and Ross are out after positions on the wings, and it looks as if McGill's line will be equal to anything in the past.

Every day brings out harder work, and the men show daily improvement, both in work and condition. Signal practices are already a feature of each

workout. Practice at running with the ball from scrimmage, falling upon the ball, tackling, and following up under kicks take up the rest of the time each afternoon.

Trick plays will again be a feature of the team's play, but these will only come later, when the men are working together more smoothly, and the probable line-up is known. At present the main idea is to get the men into good condition, to get the ordinary plays down fine, and to get the men working well together. The starting of the training table will help the men immensely to round into shape. Among those who have been working hard with this end in view is Frapp, who is out on the tennis courts daily.

McGill opens the season here with Toronto on the tenth, and in preparation for it an exhibition game between McGill and M.A.A.A. will be played on Saturday afternoon at the grounds of the Winged Wheelers. Much of McGill's chances in the Intercollegiate will be gleaned from the showing the Red and White will make the day after to-morrow.

It is impossible to indulge in prognostications at this time, and about such uncertain things as football, and from all indications McGill's prospects are not at all gloomy, and, anyway, everybody, old boys and undergrads, will be pulling for "Shag" to win a third championship for McGill.

WITH THE SENIOR SQUADS

Monty certainly shows his capabilities when it comes to putting the ball in play. "Hike!"

Mike Rodden is certainly far from being a dead one. Why, he's going to be a lawyer!

Little Jeff, or Padless Percy is developing into a cracking good back. He is also some strategist and can figure the plays right down to the ground.

will be made later. Until that time the various hours allotted to the students may be used as free periods and no doubt a great many men will avail themselves of this privilege.

Students may, therefore, at any time from now on, secure the privilege, without cost, of the Drummond street building and its modern equipment by merely presenting their University grounds ticket at the Y.M.C.A. desk.

We don't think many more gentlemen will wander down into the football room on the quest of full overcoats. Harry O'Leary nearly put some of his punches into practice.

"Cozy" Dolan is the one and only original, tailor, cobbler, masseuse, doctor, printer, errand boy, machine and caretaker. He's worth ten ordinary men, and he's a damn good head, too.

So is Pat Kennedy. And we take off our hat to Queen's for sending us two such fine fellows.

Pringle Seath and Hal Eberts are badly wanted on that second team half line. They will both be out in a few days.

Big Chief Otto is still absent, but we can hear him coming, and coming strong. The training table steaks are an added inducement.

"Silver" Quilty is as good as his name. Kicking following down, tackling, or almost anything lies in his power and he uses it.

Bill Hughes couldn't resist it, and right on the job. He and "Venus" Lemay make a pretty good pair.

Reid Laing seems to follow pretty well in the steps of his namesake, George. Looks, action—everything! Why, it's very hard to tell them apart!

Barwis, who played on the back division of R. M. C. last year, will probably turn out for Ottawa, and play the first couple of games before he leaves for active service.

Eddie Cuzner, who played in the back field for "Varsity" when they played off with McGill in Ottawa two years ago is turning out for the Blue and White against this fall.

MEDICAL EXAM. FOR FOOTBALLERS TODAY

All Must Pass it Before the Opening Game

Twenty-four footballers faced the medical examiner yesterday afternoon, and, fortunately, all of them received their o.k. cards. The first team men, however, were conspicuous by their absence.

It is well to remember that those who would participate in Saturday's struggle must go through this ordeal before that date.

This afternoon from five to six, Dr. P. W. Harvey, the Medical Director of Physical Education, will be in the music room on the top floor of the Union, where the examinations are conducted.

It is hoped that a large number of the first team men will present themselves for examination at this time, as it is necessary that they all be finished off before Saturday's game.

TRACK PROGRAMME FOR SEASON 1914

More Men Needed—They Are Asked to Turn Out Without Special Invitation

THREE MEETS WILL BE HELD

Fresh-Soph on the 9th—Interyear on the 16th—Intercollegiate on the 23rd

The object of this article is to present to the students, especially to those entering upon their first year at McGill, the opportunities offered them by the University Track Club.

In the first place, the track season is a short one, ending on the 23rd October on which date the intercollegiate meet is held. This makes the whole season a scant three weeks in duration. At the end of the first week come the Freshman-Sophomore sports, held chiefly for the purpose of discovering any new material in the freshman year. The second week, the annual interclass sports, comes a week later, and from the winners of the interclass games are picked the men to represent McGill in the intercollegiate meet. To do well in these meets a certain amount of steady training is of course necessary, but the time required for this purpose is far shorter than was needed in the majority of sports, and may be done, moreover, at any time convenient to the student himself. It would certainly seem then, that lack of time may not be used as a plea to cover up "lack of interest," as far as this branch of athletics, at least, is concerned.

A great many men when entering college wait to be asked to turn out. Even if this be the result of natural shyness, it is not the proper attitude, as every man should, from the day of registration, do everything in his power to further the interests of his Alma Mater.

For the second case, Mr. Graydon, our track coach, is always ready to assist newcomers by advising them in any line they may wish to try. He makes a point of being on hand every afternoon from half past four on, and the more men that turn out, the more pleased he will be. Already a number of last year's men are turning out regularly and several freshmen have lately joined the squad.

The prospects for a successful year are more than good, the material on hand, both old and new, is most promising, and as the intercollegiate sports are this year to take place at Montreal, there is every reason for expecting to see the best of the championship to Old McGill this fall.

However, no end was ever attained without effort, so the officers of the track club take this opportunity of urging every man who has either already had experience in track work or who would like to test their ability, to turn out at once and help us along.

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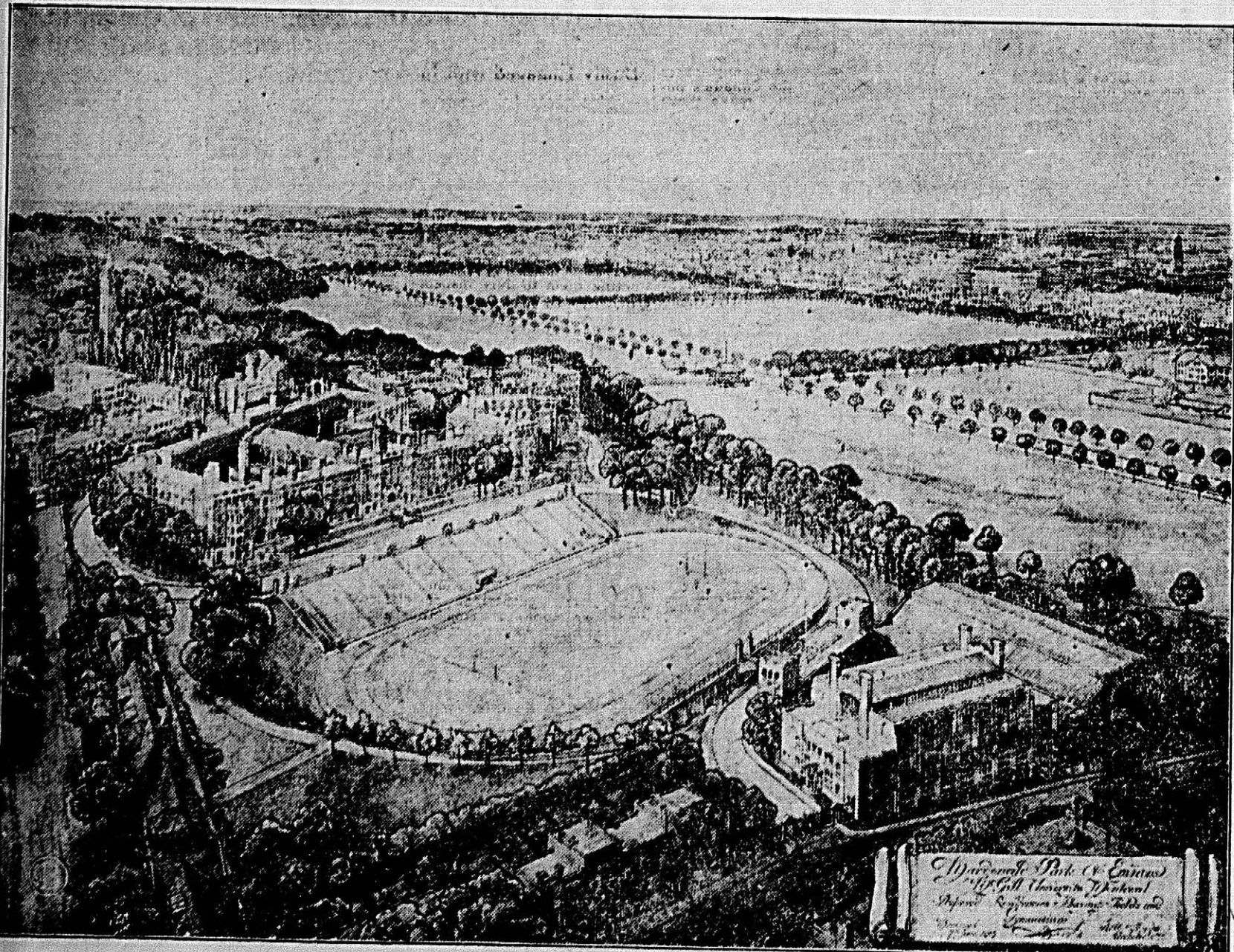
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THE STADIUM AND REUNION COMMITTEES



During the last eighteen months two movements have been inaugurated and actively forwarded by McGill graduates who live in Montreal. These movements are of the greatest importance both for the graduates and for the undergraduates of the university.

The first of the movements was undertaken to provide adequate accommodation for student athletics. It has long been apparent to everyone interested in athletics at McGill that the University campus is far too small to satisfy all the wants of the various sports. Through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald a large block of

land adjoining the University, on a fine avenue, was purchased. It was proposed to establish a stadium and athletic field on this site immediately, but the University had not the means for constructing this large undertaking at once.

At the suggestion of one of two of their number a meeting of the graduates was held and a Stadium Committee was organized. Through the work of that committee plans were prepared, estimates were obtained, and financial arrangements were provided which made the immediate construction of both the athletic field and the stadium possible. The contracts for the

work were let early in the summer of 1914, and the work is rapidly progressing. It is expected that both will be ready for use in the autumn of 1915.

Those who have seen the plans of Macdonald Park, as the land given to the University by Sir William Macdonald is called, realize how successful combined in the plan for the architectural development of the entire property. They, with the dormitories, gymnasium and other buildings, which it is intended to erect there, will form a truly magnificent addition to the University's equipment.

The other movement was the organization of a Reunion of all the graduates of the University. It was hoped to bring them together in Montreal during the month of October, 1915, but conditions created by the European war have made it necessary to postpone the Reunion. The committee which was organizing it have not given up its work and will resume its activities as soon as conditions have altered. It is expected that within the next few years a very successful reunion will be held at McGill, and it is certain that it will result in greatly strengthening the ties which bind the men of Old McGill to their Alma Mater.

SHAKE-UP IN INTERCOLLEGIATE WHEN R.M.C. WITHDRAW TEAM

Remaining Dates of Schedule Remain Unchanged—Prospects of the Teams

Varsity Opens Here on the 10th

And McGill Winds Up the Season in Montreal with Queen's, on November 14

Last Saturday a meeting of the Intercollegiate Football League was held in Kingston, attended by delegates from McGill, Toronto, R. M. C., and Queen's.

Owing to most of the senior class at the R. M. C. leaving for the front, they decided to withdraw their team from the league. The schedule, therefore, gives McGill home games on the 10th of October and the 14th of November, and Queen's home games on two consecutive Saturdays, McGill playing there on the 24th of October and in Toronto on the 31st. Toronto's home games are scheduled for October 17th, when they play Queen's, and November 7, when McGill visit the Queen City.

This arrangement seemed unfair to McGill and Queen's, as the latter's home games were too close together, and McGill's too far apart. Accordingly the McGill delegates moved that the schedule be rearranged, so as to distribute the home games more equally.

This motion was over-ruled and the schedule stands as it was drawn up

at the close of the last season, except, of course, that all teams which would otherwise have played R. M. C. will draw a bye, leaving only one game to be played each week.

The three teams are already practising hard, and will, no doubt, all be in first class condition by the opening of the season.

For some time there was talk of Queen's dropping out of the league, as most of the fourth year men in Science have gone to the war, but nothing came of it, and the Trior will be represented by a good team, for with Hazlett, McCartney and Quigley as a nucleus, and lots of fresh material to draw from they should make quite a good showing against "Varsity" when they visit the Stadium on the 17th.

Toronto have lost several of their last year's stars but they have also lots of fresh material, out of which Griffith should be able to fashion a good team to compare favorably with last year's.

As for McGill, nothing definite can be said. While one or two of last year's stars will not don the moleskins

again for the Red and White, remains, with additions from intermediate and new players, a formidable team. The team will be a much-coveted Yates Cup. A most welcome addition to the team is "Silver" Quilty, who formerly starred for Ottawa College, in the Intercollegiate. His speed and dash make him a potent factor in all games played by McGill.

The complete schedule for the year is as follows:—
October 10.—Toronto at McGill, a bye.
October 17.—Queen's at Toronto; McGill, a bye.
October 24.—McGill at Queen's; Toronto, a bye.
October 31.—Toronto at Queen's; McGill, a bye.
November 7.—McGill at Toronto; Queen's, a bye.
November 14.—Queen's at McGill; Toronto, a bye.

Next Saturday "Varsity" open the football season, when they play the Old Boys in the Stadium. T. R. and A. C. the Dominion champions, visit Hamilton for an exhibition game with the Tigers.

A Western Collegiate Rugby Union playing under Intercollegiate rules, has been formed. The teams are London, St. Thomas, Petrolia and Sarnia.

According to an officer of the T. football club, Queen's will win the season. Hazlett will captain the Presbyterians, while Leckie will play in the back.

"Varsity" held their first practice last Monday, when Harry Symons, who, with Aron last season, created a buzz, by turning out for the University. Mackenzie, O'Connor and Smith were on the back field with C. field at quarter.

R. F. Rooney, Esq., M.D., Auburn, Cal. says: "If you want more of a man does marry a wife, he forget his Mother. I am, and have been, a citizen of the United States for many years, and I am proud of my old English flag, and all it stands for when it folds were



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FOURTH, THIRD AND SECOND YEAR SURVEY CAMPS HELD SUCCESSFULLY

Fourth Year Men Had to Work All the Time to Keep Up with their Work—Meals Were Better than Usual on Westmount Hill.

SECOND YEAR SCHOOL WAS WELL ATTENDED

Many Changes in the Third Year Course—Dryness on Railway Line, but Profusion of Apples on Level Course—Theatre Night and Downfalls Among the Tents.

The Fourth Year Survey Camp was held this year, as usual, on top of the Westmount hill, with about 45 students in attendance. Mr. Harry Lamb was again the head of the camp assisted by Mr. Jim Wier. The weather was very favorable and thus all were able to finish up their star sets, etc., in due time. The tents were a little better than usual, due, no doubt, to the high price paid for them.

Little news can be obtained about the camp as work was the beginning and end of camp life. In order to keep up with their work every one had to keep right at it, and anyone passing the camp at about 7 p.m. would notice quite a few students, with puzzled looks trying hard to unravel the mysteries of Polaris, Mizar, and the River.

The students of the fourth year wish to convey to Mr. Wier their appreciation for the way in which he assisted everyone, feeling sure that without him the work would have been a great deal harder.

AT BORD A PLOUFFE.

Last week brought to an end a most successful third year survey camp at Bord a Plouffe. Under the able direction of Mr. Kelly, Prof. Willard and Messrs. Strong, Wilson, Hall and MacKay, about sixty students in Civil and Mining Engineering and Transportation, penetrated the mysteries of the Railway Location and Hydrographic Surveying.

The work done this year was somewhat different from that of former years, as Mr. Kelly and Prof. Willard have made a number of changes in the course in order to improve it. An outline of the principal changes may be of interest to those who took the course in former years.

The transit course has been done away with, its place being taken by the use of the transit in the field. The triangulation for the River Survey is now done by the "Repetition Method," and the use of the system employed at the 14th year camp being used.

The Stadia Course has also been eliminated, its place being taken by a Stadia Traverse and Stadia Topography. This last is done about the camp and means an increase in the amount of draughting for the River Map.



The old base line on the bridge has been changed to a broken base line along the shore from the camp towards the bridge.

The students at camp, coming as they did, from '13, '14, Mount Allison, Acadia, R.M.C., Vancouver, etc., were somewhat slow in making each other's acquaintance, and the camp captain, Mr. George Willerscroft, was not elected until nearly the end of the first week. No master of ceremonies was required, as the freshmen are no longer privileged to visit the camp by the Riviere des Prairies.

On the evening of the 12th, everyone came into town to see "The Beauty Shop" at His Majesty's. The crowd behaved in a most exemplary manner, perhaps because they were so tired, and if it had not been for a yell at the finish, no one would have known that a bunch of camp was there.

A feature of the camp was the number of men who went in swimming every day, both before breakfast and in the afternoon. This was due in a large measure, to the weather, which was dry and warm practically every day of camp. Special mention must be made of those who went in swimming at 11 o'clock at night on Sept. 22nd. We believe this is a record for the third year survey camp.

As usual, boat races were held in the evening. Many very close races took place, but before any final was reached, most of the oars were broken and so no winners can be announced.

train ourselves to take our place when the call comes, as each of us will and that in the near future." The formation of the McGill Regiment is the logical result of this answer.

The McGill Regiment is to be the permanent symbol of the McGill man, the guardian of freedom, that to fulfill her destiny and to win her place among the great universities, her sons must pledge themselves to serve the community in war as well as in peace. McGill has a great reputation; to be worthy of it and of her, her sons must be prepared to pass through the ordeal of battle for freedom and democracy.

It is not intended that the McGill Regiment that is now being organized should go to the front in its entirety, but it is intended that the men who join should as the call comes to them, go to the front in such formations as Lord Kitchener, the Empire's War Lord in this crisis, shall require. The Regiment will train all who come to it, but if, for example, the Militia Department announces that special medical units are required, the medical student members of the regiment who volunteer to the front, will be organized into the unit required and will serve in that way. Similarly, if engineers are required the Engineering students will serve in a special McGill engineering unit. For all the others who have no civil, specialized training possessing military value, there is the infantry arm in which they will serve, if sufficient come forward, in perhaps, a McGill battalion; more Canadian Universities Battalion. It is a secret now that the idea of such a battalion is afoot. It will be finer if McGill can send a whole battalion. We shall see if it proves possible. It depends upon the students and the graduates.

There is the question of those who join the regiment, who cannot for one reason or another, go to the front at once. They, too, have a role, a lesser role it is true, to perform. It is to keep the regiment together, to train

A boat race from the camp up to and around the island was run one evening for \$1.00 a side. The water was very shallow in places and when the participants returned late in the evening, they showed signs of having had to get out and walk.

The sports, which were held on the 19th, were a great success, due to the efforts of Mr. Kelly and the committee, consisting of Messrs. Willerscroft, Sutherland, Legault, MacLachlan, Seath and Wall.

The following were winners in the various events: 100 yards—1, Legault; 2, MacLean; 3, Morris. 220 yards—1, Legault; 2, Harris; 3, McNeil. Distance—1, Green; 2, Alberga; 3, Willerscroft.

Broad Jump—Park, McCully, McLean. Standing Jump—Seath, Green, Morris. High Jump—Hunt, Legault, Ferguson.

Shot Put—Legault, Seath, Greene. Throwing Baseball—Armstrong, Hunt, Harris.

Wheel-barrow Race—1, Emery, Greene; 2, Seath, Richardson; Rounthwaite, Brown.

Horseback Race—1, Harris, Legault; Sutherland, McCaghey; Seath, Richardson.

Three-legged Race—1, West, McCaghey; 2, Harris, Legault; Brown, Rounthwaite.

Swimming, 25 yards—1, Seath; 2, Trapp; 3, Roseburgh.

Swimming, 50 yards—1, Trapp; 2, Roseburgh; 3, Seath.

Long Dive—1, Seath; 2, Wall; 3, Trapp.

A baseball match was played against the freshmen who won, 12 to 11.

Bord a Plouffe is famous for corn, tomatoes, and apples, so it is hardly necessary to mention the fact that they were the chief articles of diet for the month. By a wise provision of nature, the apples are to be found at intervals along the oval course, but the railway course is dry. Oh so dry! From this last fact arose the question, "Who milked the cow?" (Question unanswered).

Dryness was perhaps also the cause of some of the evils of the pilgrimages to the hotel, which in turn were the cause of some downfalls among the tents.

Patriotism was not lacking as may be shown by the fact that the camp was supplied with collection boxes for the Patriotic Fund. The exact amount collected is not available.

The work of the Second Year Survey

School was conducted this year under the same conditions as last year, with headquarters in the Macdonald Engineering Building.

The students reported at 9 a.m. Monday, August 31st, and were divided into groups of four, with a captain to each group. The field work commenced in the afternoon and continued until September 23rd.

There were five courses of instruction, four days being allowed for each course. These were: (1) A farm survey with chain and compass, (2) levelling, (3) transit work, on Westmount Hill. (4) A compass and micrometer survey, on Mount Royal and vicinity. (5) A detail survey, using chain and offset, on the Molson property.

(1) The work of the farm survey consisted of running a closed traverse around the upper part of the hill, locating details by offsets, and calculating the enclosed area by the method of latitudes and departures. Each group of four worked together.

(2) The levelling consisted in running two courses of relative levels. Two levels and two rods were provided for each group, and both courses were covered twice by each half group, each student having his turn with the level and rod.

(3) The transit work was carried out under the same principle, two transits being supplied to each group. Three methods of running a closed traverse were used, viz., deflection-angle method, total deflection angle, interior angle.

(4) A closed traverse was run. The directions of the lines were calculated from the compass readings, and the distance was obtained from the micrometer curve, which was first plotted, using a "test range."

(5) A system of triangles was chained and all details (including trees) were located by offsets and the method of intersection.

NO VACCINATION UNTIL MEDICAL EXAM.

Referring to an article in one of the city journals re vaccination of McGill students, we wish to state that no vaccination certificate will be demanded from the students when they register. However, these certificates will undoubtedly be demanded during the medical examination in October, which every student is obliged to undergo. And if any student has not yet been vaccinated, he will probably be asked to be inoculated at the earliest possible moment.



At the Three Semi-ready Stores only. Special Order Tailoring Now \$15 for Suits to Measure.

SUITS TAILORED TO ORDER FOR \$15

Hand-Tailored Suits Made and Delivered in Five Days; Satisfaction or Money Back!



War sent wool prices up; yet with modern efficiency methods we send Custom Tailoring prices away down—

A Made-to-Measure Suit for \$15.

Tailored to special order by the best specialist tailors in the world.

There's a big story behind this announcement—this new departure in fine tailoring. It has long been possible to get cheap tailoring for \$15—Suits made by women in sweatshops—but these Suits are man-tailored and hand-tailored from designs and patterns which are exclusive.

50 patterns of imported British woollens; in greys, browns, heather mixtures, gun club checks, browns with hair line self-stripe, and steel-blue greys; British tweeds—both Scotch and English, and Irish homespun—over 1,000 suits will be offered this winter at this price—\$15, made-to-measure.

—for it is both our duty and our pleasure to fight the Hard Times and the High Prices with the weapon of High Efficiency in Manufacturing and Manufacturing methods.

30 style plates and actual models to choose from; Norfolk jackets would cost \$3 more; or \$18 for a three-piece Norfolk Suit from any one of these fine fabrics.

We take your measure, and the Head Cutter gets an actual physical photograph from the physique type chart, so that our measurements are more exact and descriptive than those of the retail tailor. We absolutely guarantee both fit and satisfaction or money refunded.

Surely this is evidence of our expressed desire to meet the Higher Costs of the present day by the closest attention to every detail that counts for economy.

Three Semi-ready Stores

RILEY HERN, Corner Peel and St. Catherine Sts.

EUGENE BOURASSA & CIE., Cor. St. Catherine and St. Christopher Sts.

ROD. SANGSTER, JR., Cor. St. James and St. Francois Xavier.

With the opening of the University term, the Royal Victoria College has again become the centre of activity for women undergraduates of McGill. Although a large number graduated last year, the ranks are being rapidly filled by newcomers. As in previous years, we count amongst us girls from Pacific to Atlantic, British Columbia has sent 12 recruits, Saskatchewan one, Ontario three, Quebec four, Nova Scotia two, Prince Edward Island one, and the United States has contributed three.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

The outward and visible effects of the war, were upon the women undergraduates, as seen in the closing of our annex, The Learmont House. Our number is smaller than usual, a fact which may no doubt be traced to the general financial stringency occasioned by the war. For this reason we no longer need the additional rooms.

FIRST AID WORK.

As we girls return to college work we have been daily impressed by the sight of our university men drilling. They are proud of it, and on our part to do something for any emergency which may arise. With this end in view, we will be considered at the C. undergraduate meeting which has been made to take place at the university to take place on the 1st of October, a course in First Aid. This course, if it is so desired by the students, shall be followed by a more advanced training in first aid nursing and ambulance work, leading to the full Red Cross qualification.

RED CROSS NEEDLEWORK.

Opportunity will also be given to the women students to join Red Cross Needlework Circles, which shall, of course, be made up of girls. The patterns, samples, etc., would be by the Red Cross Society. All will be a matter upon

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